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EXAMINER

JANVIER, JEAN D

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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3622

DATE MAILED: 03/10/2006

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

09/375,005

Applicant(s)

SUGAHARA, YASUO

Examiner

Jean Janvier

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☐ Responsive to communication(s) filed on ____.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-8, 23, 24 and 30 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) ____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) ____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-8, 23, 24 and 30 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) ____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) ____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on ____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. ____.
 3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
- * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. ____. |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152) |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date ____. | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: ____. |

DETAILED ACTION

Specification

Status of the claims

Claim 1-8, 23, 24 and 30 are currently pending in the Instant Application, while claims 9-22 and 25-29 are canceled.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 101

35 U.S.C. 101 reads as follows:

Whoever invents or discovers any new and useful process, machine, manufacture, or composition of matter, or any new and useful improvement thereof, may obtain a patent therefor, subject to the conditions and requirements of this title.

Claims 1 (including claims 2-8) and 23 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 101 because the claimed invention pertains to a non-statutory class. Here, although the preambles of the claims recite "a computing apparatus", however, the bodies of the claims feature --computer codes-- or - - -computer instructions- - or software code per se, which is not statutory. Indeed, "a target customer finder", "a transaction tendencies analyzer" and "an information determiner" represent a software component rather than a piece of Hardware and/or means plus (means for) functions used in system or apparatus type-claim. Applicant should amend the claims by incorporating a - - means plus function- - in the bodies of the claims if the Applicant intends to claim an apparatus or a system. However, if the Applicant intends to claim a computer program product, then the Applicant should follow the following example-

A computer readable medium having encoded thereon a computer program comprising codes, **executed on a processor (optional)**, to perform the steps of:

finding a product to be replaced.....

searching a customer database for....

analyzing...

determining...

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.

Regarding claims 1 (including dependent claims 2-8) and 23, the limitations recited therein render the claims confusing and ambiguous. Here, although the preambles of the claims recite "a computing apparatus", however, the bodies of the claims feature --computer codes-- or --computer instructions-- or software codes per se in the form of "a target customer finder finding target...", "a transaction tendencies analyzer" determining...." and "an information determiner" module rather than a piece of Hardware and/or means plus (means for) functions used in system or apparatus type-claim. Further, the claims are said to be confusing or ambiguous because the bodies of the claims at times recite method steps and "means". For example, claim 1 recites "a determining unit that individually fits..." and "information decision computing apparatus" (means) in combination with method steps. The claims will be rejected the same way.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless -

(e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351 (a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.

Claims 1-8, 24 and 30 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102 (e) for being anticipated by Jermyn, U.S Patent 6, 026, 370.

As per claims 1-8, 24 and 30, Jermyn teaches a system for generating and mailing customized purchase incentives to selected customers based on the customers' prior purchase history accumulated, from a plurality of stores, over a long period of time and stored in a purchase history database. For a selected product category associated with a promotional theme (promotion introduction), the purchase history database is scanned or searched or analyzed to select a list or a group of qualified consumers who have bought (consumed) products (suitable to be replaced) in the same product category as a product (promotion product) featured in the promotional theme. In other words, each selected consumer's purchase

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transactions are analyzed to determine a profile, such as loyalty to a brand promoted in the promotional theme or to a competitor's brand or new to the selected product category. The consumer's profile is then used to customize a purchase incentive package or coupon related to a promotion product featured in the promotional theme, designed to keep, for example, a customer loyal to the promoted brand or cause a customer to switch to the promoted brand. The package or coupons or purchase incentives has imprinted thereon promotional themes or other materials to enhance the purchase incentives and the printed coupons are subsequently mailed to the selected customers or targeted consumers. In short, Jermyn teaches a system for storing consumers' transactions in a global purchase history database, selecting a product category for promotion (selecting a promotion product in a promoted product category), scanning the database for customers to determine consumers who have purchased items or products (suitable to replaced) in the same category as the promoted product based on their stored prior purchase history. Subsequent to this determination, generating and mailing purchase incentives to the selected (targeted) consumers contingent upon the consumers prior purchase history (See abstract; cot. 1: 66 to cot. 3: 35; cot. 3: 66 to cot. 4: 5; cot. 6: 40 to cot. 8: 20).

In short, Jermyn discloses a system for providing a particular promotion to a plurality of customers based on their profile (purchase history and demographics). To do so, purchase transactions of many consumers, generally in different stores, are accumulated in a purchase history database over a long period of time and then used to generate customized incentive offers for selected consumers. For a selected product category, usually related to a promotional theme, the purchase history database is scanned to select consumers who have made purchases

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in the same product area as the selected product category. Then each selected consumer's purchase transactions are analyzed to determine a profile for the consumer, such as loyal to the Promoted brand, loyal to a competitive brand, or new to the selected product category or a purchaser or user of related products. The consumer profile is then used to customize a purchase incentive package generated for each consumer household. The package also includes other printed materials to enhance the purchase incentives (See abstract). Here, a product theme or the same particular promotion is being targeted at a plurality of customers based on each individual customer's product information or based on whether a targeted customer is loyal to the product brand featured in the theme or promotional or advertising message, loyal to a competitor's brand, new to the selected brand, etc., as read from each individual customer's profile or purchase history. It should further be recognized here that the content of the particular promotion or theme related to a product (within a category of products) may vary based on whether or not a targeted customer is loyal to the promoted brand, loyal to a competitor's brand, new to the promoted brand or a user of related brands. Furthermore, and contrary to the Applicant's conclusion, a product (from a category or group of related products) or a product brand is featured in the theme or particular promotion and a customer is targeted based on his affinity to the product brand (product) promoted or featured in the particular promotion or

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theme (**introductory sentence or promotional message**) (fig. 3; col. 2: 13-22; col. 2: 37 to col. 3: 37 to col. 4: 35).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 1-8, 24 and 30 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(x) as being unpatentable over Deaton et al. (hereinafter Deaton), US Patent 5,649,114 in view of Jermyn, US Patent 6, 026, 370.

As per claims 1, 24 and 30, Deaton et al teach a system for providing selective incentives to a customer if and only if the customer's or "transactor's" shopping history or transaction history or purchase history meets some predetermined criteria, such as demographics, recency, frequency, volume purchase data, timing of purchases or purchase cycle data, brand loyalty, coupon redemption data and customer price sensitivity data and infrequent purchase data, as set forth by a retailer. Upon analyzing the shopping history data or purchase history data using a program subroutine as disclosed in figs. 18 and 23-47 or any conventional data mining technique, a decision is made, subsequent to determining the customer's purchase habits or pattern or tendencies, on whether or not the said customer should

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receive a selective incentive and/or be targeted for a particular product promotion. See Col. 1: 66 to Col. 2: 4; Col. 65: 61 to Col. 67: **steps 40-46**; **Col. 68**: 8-16; Col. 71: 4 to Col. 72: 58.

Subsequent to analyzing the customer's purchase habits or transaction tendencies, determining or predicting the customer's tendency to purchase a particular product and upon finding this product that the customer will soon buy or replace next on a given due date, providing a coupon to the customer redeemable on this particular product (cot. 71: 31 to cot. 72: 58).

Further, it is to be understood that specification of the promoted product, such as a coffee brand, will be analyzed and compared to the specification of coffee brands previously purchased by the particular customer to thereby determine if the particular user or customer is a good prospect or candidate for the new promotion or new coffee brand, as disclosed in the art. Additionally, the step of selecting product introductions or product promotions to target the particular customer based on his prior transaction tendencies by issuing a coupon corresponding to a product promotion to the particular so as to encourage the customer to purchase the promoted product in an effort to patronize a new product is implicitly disclosed in the current reference (cot. 71: 31-67). Deaton further discloses mailing purchase incentives to targeted customers as opposed to providing the purchase incentives to the customers at the POS in accordance with the customers' prior transaction history, stored in a database, depicting the usage by the customers of particular products, brand loyalty or the customers' tendencies to consume a certain type of products or brand (cot. 63: 33-42; cot. 65: 20-24; cot. 66: 1-21; cot. 70: 57-59). Finally, it is understood that the providing of the purchase incentives to the customers is based on the customers' prior shopping history, but not on a current transaction and that the current transaction is simply used to determine if it is time to reward the customers

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while their accounts are open at the POS, as would have concluded one having ordinary skill in the art.

See in general cot. 65: 20-24; cot. 90: 36-50; cot. 93: steps 267-272; cot. 100: 64 to cot. 101: 13; col. 101: 48 to cot. 103: 45.

Although Deaton implicitly or explicitly supports most of the claim limitations, however, Deaton does not expressly disclose finding a product previously purchased by one or more customers, wherein the product is suitable to be replaced with a promotion product by comparing the specification of the **product previously purchased to the specification** of the promotion product (commodity).

However, Jermyn teaches a system for generating and mailing customized purchase incentives to selected customers based on the customers' prior purchase history accumulated, from a plurality of stores, over a long period of time and stored in a purchase history database. For a selected product category associated with a promotional theme (promotion introduction), the purchase history database is scanned or searched or analyzed to select a list or a group of qualified consumers who have bought (consumed) products (suitable to be replaced) in the same product category as a product (promotion product) featured in the promotional theme. In other words, each selected consumer's purchase transactions are analyzed to determine a profile, such as loyalty to a brand promoted in the promotional theme or to a competitor's brand or new to the selected product category. The consumer's profile is then used to customize a purchase incentive package or coupon related to a promotion product featured in

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the promotional theme, designed to keep, for example, a customer loyal to the promoted brand or cause a customer to switch to the promoted brand. The package or coupons or purchase incentives have imprinted thereon promotional themes or other materials to enhance the purchase incentives and the printed coupons are subsequently mailed to the selected customers or targeted consumers. In short, Jermyn teaches a system for storing consumers' transactions in a global purchase history database, selecting a product category for promotion (selecting a promotion product in a promoted product category), scanning the database for customers to determine consumers who have purchased items r products (suitable to replaced) in the same category as the promoted product based on their stored prior purchase history. Subsequent to this determination, generating and mailing purchase incentives to the selected (targeted) consumers contingent upon the consumers prior purchase history

(See abstract; col. 1: 66 to col. 3: 35; col. 3: 66 to col. 4: 5; col. 6: 40 to col. 8: 20).

In short, Jermyn discloses a system for providing a particular promotion to a plurality of customers based on their profile (purchase history and demographics). To do so, purchase transactions of many consumers, generally in different stores, are accumulated in a purchase history database over a long period of time and then used to generate customized incentive offers for selected consumers. For a selected product category, usually related to a promotional theme, the purchase history database is scanned to select consumers who have made purchases in the same product area as the selected product category. Then each selected consumer's purchase transactions are analyzed to determine a profile for the consumer, such as loyal to

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the promoted brand, loyal to a competitive brand, or new to the selected product category or a purchaser or user of related product s. The consumer profile is then used to customize a purchase incentive package generated for each consumer household. The package also includes other printed materials to enhance the purchase incentives (See abstract). Here, a product theme or the same particular promotion is being targeted at a plurality of customers based on each individual customer's product information or based on whether a targeted customer is loyal to the product brand featured in the theme or promotional or advertising message, loyal to a competitor's brand, new to the selected brand, etc., as read from each individual customer's profile or purchase history. It should further be recognized here that the content of the particular promotion or theme related to a product (within a category of products) may vary based on whether or not a targeted customer is loyal to the promoted brand, loyal to a competitor's brand, new to the promoted brand or a user of related brands. Furthermore, and contrary to the Applicant's conclusion, a product (from a category or group of related products) or a product brand is featured in the theme or particular promotion and a customer is targeted based on his affinity to the product brand (product) promoted or featured in the particular promotion or theme (fig. 3; col. 2: 13-22; col. 2: 37 to col. 3: 37 to col. 4: 35).

Furthermore, it is well established in the art that purchase histories of a plurality of consumers, stored in a database, can be searched or scanned to determine, for instance, customers who have previously purchased a competitor's product brand, Ragu spaghetti sauce for example, wherein these customers are being incentivized to cause them to switch to another brand, such as Campbell's Prego sauce, sponsored by a different manufacturer or Campbell's.

Therefore, an ordinary skilled artisan would have been motivated at the time of the invention to incorporate the above disclosures into Deaton's customized incentive system so as to select a promotion product from a promoted product category, search or scan a database containing consumers' purchase history and determine therein one or more consumers who have previously bought at least one product (suitable to be replaced) from the promoted product category and offer the one or more selected consumers coupons or purchase incentives redeemable on the promotion product, thereby rewarding the one or more selected or targeted customers for being loyal to a manufacturer's brand, while causing other customers who have previously purchased consumed a competitor's brand (product), from the same promoted product category, to switch to the manufacturer's brand (promoted product) upon redeeming a coupon associated with the promoted product.

As per claims 2 and 8, Deaton et al disclose a system for deciding on at least one customer's transaction habits or tendencies, such as product **loyalty** or brand **loyalty** or product preference, associated with at least one product type such as coffee listed in his/her purchase history data and subsequently providing to said customer an incentive or coupon, redeemable for a preferred product or a product used during a future transaction with a store (Col. 71: 31-45).

As per claims 3 and 7, Deaton et al disclose a system for detecting from a customer's transaction history a customer's transaction habits associated with a product type such as coffee (Col. 71: 31-45) and subsequent to detecting, providing an incentive or coupon to the said

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customer to buy a related or new product such as a coffee filter (Col.71: 46-67) and upon scanning a product at the POS in a future transaction with a store, determining that at least one of the products purchased is indeed the coffee filter and if so applying the discount and finally storing the redemption data in a BCTT table in a database associated with CVC Master Controller of fig. 19 (fig. 22; Col. 77: step 1 to Col. 78: 10).

Claim 4 substantially recites the limitations of claim 2 and therefore, these limitations of claim 4 are rejected under a similar rationale. Claim 4 further recites a product rank instead of a product type. As per this feature, Deaton et al disclose a system for providing a selective incentive to a customer based on his transaction history. From the customer's transaction history data, transaction habits or tendencies, such as product preference, product heavily used (high ranking), product loyalty or brand loyalty or product infrequently used (low ranking) can be determined so that the customer can further be targeted (Col. 71: 31-67).

Claim 5 substantially recites the limitations of claim 3 and therefore, these limitations of claim 5 are rejected under a similar rationale. Claim 5 further recites a product rank instead of a product **type**. As per this feature, Deaton et al disclose a system for providing a selective incentive to a customer based on his transaction history. From the customer's transaction history data, transaction habits or tendencies, such as product preference, product heavily used (high ranking), product loyalty or brand loyalty or product infrequently used (low ranking) can be determined so that the customer can further be targeted (Col. 71: 31-67).

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As per claim 6, Deaton et al disclose a system for deciding on at least one or more customer's transaction habits or tendencies, such as product **loyalty** or brand loyalty, product preference or product frequency purchase, associated with at least one product type such as coffee listed in his/her purchase history data and subsequently providing to said customer an incentive or coupon, redeemable for a preferred product or a product used during a future transaction with a store (Col. 71: 31-45). Deaton et al further disclose a system for providing a selective incentive to a customer based on his transaction history. From the customer's transaction history data, transaction habits or tendencies, such as product preference, product heavily used (high ranking), product loyalty or brand loyalty or product infrequently used (low ranking), can be determined so that the customer can further be targeted (Col. 71: 31-67).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claim 23 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Deaton, US Patent 5,649,114 in view of Jermyn, US Patent 6, 026, 370.

As per claim 23, Deaton et al teach, among other things a system for targeting customers based on factors such as demographics, recency, frequency, volume purchase data,

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timing of purchases or purchase cycle data, brand loyalty, coupon, redemption data and custom price sensitivity. These factors are used to develop coupon lists, associated with customers' transaction habits or tendencies, which are spooled to a coupon printer for delivery to the customers at the checkout register. Alternatively, the coupon lists may be spooled to an electronic medium, such as customers' smart cards, or a store's system controller mass storage device for automatic electronic redemption on a future bill (figs. 19-45).

Furthermore, Deaton et al teach a system for providing selective incentives to a customer or "transactor" if and only if the customer's or "transactor's" shopping history or transaction history or purchase history meets some predetermined criteria, such as demographics, recency, frequency, volume purchase data, timing of purchases or purchase cycle data, brand loyalty, coupon redemption data and custom price sensitivity data and infrequent purchase data, as set forth by a retailer. Upon analyzing the shopping history data or purchase history data using a program subroutine as disclosed in figs. 18 and 23-47 or any conventional data mining technique, a decision is made, subsequent to determining the customer's purchase habits or pattern or tendencies, on whether or not the said customer should receive a selective incentive and/or be targeted for a particular product promotion.

See Col. 1: 66 to Col: 2: 4; Col. 65: 61 to Col. 67: steps 40-46; Col. 68: 8-16; Col: 71: 4 to Col.72: 58.

In addition, Deaton teaches a system wherein a customers' purchase history, such as price sensitive data, volume purchase data, frequency of shopping data, brand loyalty data and so on, is used not only to target the customers by offering different categories of discount coupons (coupon A, coupon M, standard coupon, echo coupon etc) redeemable on particular

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promotional products to the said customers, but also to anticipate or predict what the customers will purchase next and prepare a specific promotional package to target these particular customers (cot. 71: 30-45 and steps 200-211; cot. 100: 64 to cot. 101: 13; cot. 101: 48 to cot. 103). Deaton, for example, clearly points out that transaction tendencies or patterns can be used to at least divide customers into two groups, that is customers who are price sensitive and those who are not. Based on this grouping, two different promotional messages regarding a particular promoted product will be generated. The customer who is price sensitive will receive a coupon with a higher value to encourage him to buy the promoted product while the other customer will receive a coupon with a lower value to buy the promoted product, as depicted in col. 93: step 272.

Deaton further discloses mailing purchase incentives to targeted customers as opposed to providing the purchase incentives to the customers at the POS in accordance with the customers' prior transaction history, stored in a database, depicting the usage by the customers of particular products, brand loyalty or the customers' tendencies to consume a certain type of products or brand (cot. 63: 33-42; col. 65: 20-24; col. 66: 1-21; cot. 70: 57-59). Finally, it is understood that the providing of the purchase incentives to the customers is based on the customers' prior shopping history, but not on a current transaction and that the current transaction is simply used to determine if it is time to reward the customers while their accounts are open at the POS, as would have concluded one having ordinary skill in the art.

Although Deaton implicitly or explicitly supports most of the claim limitations, however, Deaton does not expressly disclose a system for finding a product previously

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purchased by one or more customers, wherein the product is suitable to be replaced with a promotion product by comparing the specification of the product previously purchased to the specification of the promoted product (commodity) and for categorizing a customer's transaction tendency or trend or habit by purchasing speed and system type purchasing as read from the customer's past transaction data.

However, Jermyn teaches a system for generating and mailing customized purchase incentives to selected customers based on the customers' prior purchase history accumulated, from a plurality of stores, over a long period of time and stored in a purchase history database. For a selected product category associated with a promotional theme (promotion introduction), the purchase history database is scanned or searched or analyzed to select a list or a group of qualified consumers who have bought (consumed) products (suitable to be replaced) in the same product category as a product (promotion product) featured in the promotional theme. In other words, each selected consumer's purchase transactions are analyzed to determine a profile, such as loyalty to a brand promoted in the promotional theme or to a competitor's brand or new to the selected product category. The consumer's profile is then used to customize a purchase incentive package or coupon related to a promotion product featured in the promotional theme, designed to keep, for example, a customer loyal to the promoted brand or cause a customer to switch to the promoted brand. The package or coupons or purchase incentives have imprinted thereon promotional themes or other materials to enhance the purchase incentives and the printed coupons are subsequently mailed to the selected customers or targeted consumers.

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In short, Jermyn teaches a system for storing consumers' transactions in a global purchase history database, selecting a product category for promotion (selecting a promotion product in a promoted product category), scanning the database for customers to determine consumers who have purchased items or products (suitable to replaced) in the same category as the promoted product based on their stored prior purchase history. Subsequent to this determination, generating and mailing purchase incentives to the selected (targeted) consumers contingent upon the consumers prior purchase history

(See abstract; col. 1: 66 to col. 3: 35; col. 3: 66 to col. 4: 5; col. 6: 40 to col. 8: 20).

Furthermore, it is well established in the art that purchase histories of a plurality of consumers, stored in a database, can be searched or scanned to determine, for instance, customers who have previously purchased a competitor's product brand, Ragu spaghetti sauce for example, wherein these customers are being incentivized to cause them to switch to another brand, such as Campbell's Prego sauce, sponsored by a different manufacturer or Campbell's.

Additionally, using a customer's past shopping transaction stored in a dealer's or retailer's database or information provided to a system manufacturer or distributor by the customer on a product or computer system registration form, a retailer or more specifically a computer distributor or manufacturer can target a specific customer based on his purchasing tendencies or transaction tendencies or habits, extracted from the retailer's database or system registration form, including, but not limited to, system speed (high-end, low-end or entry level, standard or mid-range), system type (brand's name, OEM or IBM compatible or clones or custom-built or built-to-

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order system), notebook or laptop, desktop (desktop case or tower case or housing), and so on. For example, many small entrepreneurs, involved in the sales of custom-built PCs, encourage their customers to trade in their old systems in an effort to boost new system sales, wherein the dollar values associated with the trade ins are used to discount or reduce the price of new systems, regardless of the source of the old or legacy systems. Subsequently, the old systems can be sold by the small entrepreneurs, as it or after an upgrade, to other customers in the USA or abroad, especially in Third World countries, in need for systems at discounted prices. Further, the old or legacy systems can be donated, as it or after an upgrade, to non-profit organizations by the small entrepreneurs, wherein the entrepreneurs can use the dollar values related to the donations of the old systems to reduce their business income tax. In the event the old or legacy systems (low performers) are not sold, they can be taken apart or salvaged and the various components can be used by the small entrepreneurs to conduct hands-on activities in PC Tech classes. PC Tech students sometimes have to buy these old components from third parties in order to practice the skills taught in training classes. Moreover, there are companies in the USA that are involved in the recycling of unwanted old computers by removing the silicon chips and other important chips useful in other electronic circuits, thereby preventing individual customers or corporations from dumping these old computers in the open field, which can create an environmental problem or crisis. Finally, Gateway 2000, a computer manufacturer, upon selling a new computer system to a customer promises or advertises that the customer can trade in this new system (later on low performer) in two years for a brand new and more powerful computer system using the dollar figure associated with the trade in to reduce the price of the new powerful system, thereby converting a one time customer into a

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loyal customer by maintaining a business relationship with the said customer while bringing him/her back to a Gateway Country store or Gateway website to complete the trade in and hence receive the new and more powerful computer system, subsequent to paying a balance due, as promised. ("Official Notice")

Therefore, an ordinary skilled artisan would have been motivated at the time of the invention to incorporate the above disclosures into Deaton's customized incentive system so as to include computer systems as products or commodities sold at participating retailers and suitable to be replaced or updated in the near future and record in a database, in a manner similar to recording other consumers' transaction data, a plurality of customers' transactions involving the purchases of the computer systems (low performers), wherein transaction data related to system speed (high-end, low-end or entry level, standard or mid-range), system type (brand's name, OEM or IBM compatible or clones or custom-built or built- to- order system), notebook or laptop, desktop (desktop case or tower case or housing) and date of purchases are recorded or stored in the database and used to further target the customers who have bought those systems (low performers) by providing the customers with a discount coupon on a newly promoted computer system (promoted product or high performer), based on the speed, type and purchase date of previously purchased computer systems, in an effort to boost sales of the new computer system while maintaining a good relationship (custom loyalty) with the customers by bringing them back to a participating retailer's store to redeem the coupon upon by purchasing the newly promoted system (better performer), thereby preventing the targeted customers from buying a similar or comparable system from a 'competitor, while encouraging them to

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patronize a participating store since the customers can only redeem the discount coupon at a participating or specific POS upon purchasing the brand new and more powerful system.

Response to Arguments

First of all, the Examiner herein withdraws or drops the 101 Rejection related to the lack of technology in view of the Lundgren Court Decision.

Second of all, the 112(2) and the 101 rejections are still maintained because the changes made to the claims do not overcome the rejections as seen above. Indeed, the changes made to the claims, such as “a transaction tendencies analyzer **determining....**” and “a determining **unit** that individually fits” and “**information decision computing apparatus..**” pertain to both a method step and a system (means) type claims. Hence, the claims remain confusing and ambiguous.

Third of all, in general, regarding the 102(e) rejection, Applicant argues that “the present invention is directed to selecting an introduction sentence from a customer’s purchasing trend such that the introduction sentence to which the customer is familiar with or desires more information about is included with promotion presented to the customer.” The Examiner respectfully and completely disagrees with the Applicant’s findings. In fact, Jermyn teaches a system for generating and mailing customized purchase incentives to selected

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customers based on the customers' prior purchase history accumulated, from a plurality of stores, over a long period of time and stored in a purchase history database. For a selected product category associated with a promotional theme (promotion introduction), the purchase history database is scanned or searched or analyzed to select a list or a group of qualified consumers who have bought (consumed) products (suitable to be replaced) in the same product category as a product (promotion product) **featured in the promotional theme (introduction sentence or promotional message)**. In other words, each selected consumer's purchase transactions are analyzed to determine a profile, such as loyalty to a brand promoted in the promotional theme or to a competitor's brand or new to the selected product category. The consumer's profile is then used to customize a purchase incentive package or coupon related to a promotion product featured in the promotional theme, designed to keep, for example, a customer loyal to the promoted brand or cause a customer to switch to the promoted brand. The package or coupons or purchase incentives has imprinted thereon promotional themes or other materials to enhance the purchase incentives and the printed coupons are subsequently mailed to the selected customers or targeted consumers. In short, Jermyn teaches a system for storing consumers' transactions in a global purchase history database, selecting a product category for promotion (selecting a promotion product in a promoted product category), scanning the database for customers to determine consumers who have purchased items or products (suitable to replaced) in the same category as the promoted product based on their stored prior purchase history. Subsequent to this determination, generating and mailing purchase incentives to the selected (targeted) consumers contingent upon the consumers prior

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purchase history (See abstract; cot. 1: 66 to cot. 3: 35; cot. 3: 66 to cot. 4: 5; cot. 6: 40 to cot. 8: 20).

In short, Jermyn discloses a system for providing a particular promotion to a plurality of customers based on their profile (purchase history and demographics). To do so, purchase transactions of many consumers, generally in different stores, are accumulated in a purchase history database over a long period of time and then used to generate customized incentive offers for selected consumers. For a selected product category, usually related to a promotional theme, the purchase history database is scanned to select consumers who have made purchases in the same product area as the selected product category. Then each selected consumer's purchase transactions are analyzed to determine a profile for the consumer, such as loyal to the Promoted brand, loyal to a competitive brand, or new to the selected product category or a purchaser or user of related products. The consumer profile is then used to customize a purchase incentive package generated for each consumer household. The package also includes other printed materials to enhance the purchase incentives (See abstract). Here, a product theme or the same particular promotion is being targeted at a plurality of customers based on each individual customer's product information or based on whether a targeted customer is loyal to the product brand featured in the theme or promotional or advertising message, loyal to a competitor's brand, new to the selected brand, etc., as read from each individual customer's profile or purchase history. It should further be recognized here that the content of the particular promotion or theme related to a product

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(within a category of products) may vary based on whether or not a targeted customer is loyal to the promoted brand, loyal to a competitor's brand, new to the promoted brand or a user of related brands. Furthermore, and contrary to the Applicant's conclusion, a product (from a category or group of related products) or a product brand is featured in the theme or particular promotion and a customer is targeted based on his affinity to the product brand (product) promoted or featured in the particular promotion or theme **(introductory sentence or promotional message)** (fig. 3; col. 2: 13-22; col. 2: 37 to col. 3: 37 to col. 4: 35).

Further, the Applicant's arguments do in fact highlight the above disclosure.

Additionally, regarding the 103 rejections and contrary to the Applicant's conclusion, both Jermyn and Deaton teach preparing different incentives and/or mailings or themes (different "description") to individually target customers based on their transaction history.

Finally, it appears that the claim identifier "currently amended" for claim 24 is inadvertently reported since there is no marking or highlight therein indicating which claim language was deleted or added by the present amendment. Having said that, the status of the claim should be clearly reported in a future correspondence.

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Therefore, the Applicant's request for allowance or withdrawal of the last Office Action has been fully considered and respectfully denied in view of the foregoing response since the Applicant's arguments as herein presented are not plausible and thus, and the current **Office Action has been made Final.**

Conclusion

The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

US Patent 5,974,396 Anderson discloses a method of and a system for gathering and analyzing customer and purchasing information permits a retailer or retail chain to process transactional information involving large numbers of consumers and consumer products. Product information is gathered that uniquely identifies a specific product by type and manufacturer and grouped into generic product clusters. Consumers are similarly grouped into consumer clusters based on common consumer demographics and other characteristics. Consumer retail transactions are analyzed in terms of product and/or consumer clusters to determine relationships between the consumers and the products. Product, consumer, and transactional data are maintained in a relational database. Targeting of specific consumers with marketing and other promotional literature is based on consumer buying habits, needs, demographics, etc. A retailer queries the database using selected criteria, accumulates data from the database in response to that query, and makes prudent business and marketing decisions based on that response. Queried information from the database may be communicated to a printing subsystem for printing

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promotional literature directed to particular customers based on cluster information stored in the database (channel hub). See abstract; Col. 2: 24 to Col. 4: 60.

US Patent 5,459,306 to Stein a method and system for delivering product picks to a prospective individual user. Personal user information is gathered. Information on a user's use of a product during product use is gathered, correlated and stored. A user code provided to the user is correlated with the user information and the use information. The user information and the use information are classified based on use of the product. Classes of information potentially relevant to future purchases are identified. Product picks (promotions and recommendations) are delivered based on the classified information and the user information, responsive to an inquiry on behalf of the user.

THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL. Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire **THREE MONTHS** from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within **TWO MONTHS** of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the **THREE-MONTH** shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than **SIX MONTHS** from the mailing date of this final action.

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Any inquiry concerning this communication from the Examiner should be directed to Jean D. Janvier, whose telephone number is (571) 272-6719. The aforementioned can normally be reached Monday-Thursday from 10:00AM to 6:00 PM EST. If attempts to reach the Examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the Examiner's Supervisor, Mr. Eric W. Stamber, can be reached at (571) 272- 6724.

Official Draft : 571-273-8300

Non-Official- 571-273-6719

02/28/06

JDJ

Jean D. Janvier

Patent Examiner

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JEAN D. JANVIER
PRIMARY EXAMINER

